

EP31223 (2)

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
11 July 2002 (11.07.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/054280 A1(51) International Patent Classification⁷: G06F 17/28

(74) Agent: D'AGOSTINI, Giovanni; D'Agostini Organizzazione Srl, Via G. Giusti, 71, I-33100 Udine (IT).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/IT01/00128

(22) International Filing Date: 14 March 2001 (14.03.2001)

(81) Designated States (*national*): AU, BR, CA, CN, HR, HU, JP, KP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SI, TR, US, VN, YU, ZA.

(25) Filing Language: English

(84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR).

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
UD2000A000228

28 December 2000 (28.12.2000) IT

Published:

— with international search report

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): D'AGOSTINI ORGANIZZAZIONE SRL [IT/IT]; Via G. Giusti 17, I-33100 Udine (IT).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): D'AGOSTINI, Giovanni [IT/IT]; Via G. Giusti, 17, I-33100 Udine (IT).

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

(54) Title: AUTOMATIC OR SEMIAUTOMATIC TRANSLATION SYSTEM AND METHOD WITH POST-EDITING FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS

<p>English</p> <p>Communication system and a device for this purpose suitable for the carrying out of a communication system. The following communication system, particularly for a mobile telephone system, according to the general concept of the present invention, is a system for carrying out a communication system according to the general concept of the present invention.</p> <p>Of the economic success of operating companies respectively. Offers by communication systems which in the following with exchange unit are generally characterised particularly from it depends, if they for example in the to be intended for example by country borders delimited area a complete cover for their subscribers, which for example a stationary respectively, mobile telephone unit in the following user unit called that - we want to, be able to offer.</p> <p>For exchange units, that subsequent a market share in an already of competitors (first exchange unit) covered area to allow.</p> <p>In order to be able to reach such a national cover, have for subsequent in the competition boarding respectively.</p> <p>exchange units operating locally (second exchange unit) general two alternatives develops, that are known under the concepts "National roaming" and "indirect roaming".</p> <p>In the "National roaming" are closed between two inside a country border operating exchange units contracts, that allow either one of the contract party the use of the network of the other contract party (Unilateral case) or both contract parties the right of the use of the other to the contract party connected not allow.</p> <p>In contrast to these are closed in the "indirect roaming"</p>	<p>English</p> <p>Communicationssystem und ein hierzu passendes Verfahren zum Betreiben eines Kommunikationssystems. Das folgende Kommunikationssystem, insbesondere für ein mobiles Telefonsystem, gemäß der Erfindung ist ein System zum Betreiben eines Kommunikationssystems gemäß dem Begriff der Erfindung.</p> <p>Der wirtschaftlichen Erfolg von Betreiber bzw. Anbieter von Kommunikationssystemen welche im folgenden mit Vermittlungseinheit allgemein gekennzeichnet werden hängt insbesondere davon ab, ob sie beispielsweise in dem zu beabsichtigenden, beispielsweise durch Landesgrenzen abgegrenzten Gebiet eine vollständige Abdeckung für deren Abonnenten, welche beispielsweise eine stationäre bzw. mobile Telefoneinheit im folgenden Nutzereinheit genannt - verwenden wollen, ermöglichen.</p> <p>Für Vermittlungseinheiten, die nachträglich einen Marktanteil in einem bereits von Mitkonkurrenten (erste Vermittlungseinheit) abgedeckten Gebiet zu ermöglichen.</p> <p>Um eine derartige nationale Abdeckung erreichen zu können, haben sich für nachträglich in den Wettbewerb einsteigende bzw. total operierende Vermittlungseinheiten (zweite Vermittlungseinheit) allgemein zwei Alternativen entwickelt, die unter den Begriffen "National roaming" und "indirect roaming" bekannt sind.</p> <p>Beim "National roaming" werden zwischen zwei innerhalb einer Landesgrenze operierenden Vermittlungseinheiten Verträge geschlossen, die entweder einem der Vertragspartner die Nutzung des Netzes des anderen Vertragspartners erlauben (Unilateral case) oder beiden Vertragspartnern das Recht der</p>
---	---

(Z)

(57) Abstract: A computer translation system having viewing means on monitor of a translation-interface involving a couple of text-columns, wherein each text-column includes parallel scrolling field means, characterized in that said couple of text-columns is divisible horizontally, to realize at least two couples of parallel scrolling fields, forming at least temporarily a "+"-structure in which, one pair of scrolling fields is below for translation and correction after translation, forming a couple of main translation and correction fields (F1, B-U) and the second pair is over these for accumulation of what is translated, checked and corrected, forming a couple of accumulating fields (A1, U/Z) and wherein, said translation system has transfer means (Memline) to progressively transfer the couples of top paragraphs of said main translation and correction fields (F1, Z) to said accumulating fields (A1, Z).

WO 02/054280 A1

DESCRIPTION

AUTOMATIC OR SEMIAUTOMATIC TRANSLATION SYSTEM AND METHOD WITH POST-EDITING FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS

This invention relates to an automatic or semiautomatic translation system and method with post-editing for the correction of errors.

In particular the invention refers to an improved computer translation system and method with intervention of the operator to obtain a high professional level translation quality depending on the capacity of the operator who checks the translation of the computer.

Technical field

The technical field consequently is of high professional translation level in the field of the computer assisted translation, starting from a text of a certain language, memorised or able to be memorised in the computer, to produce texts in other languages in a manner checked by the operator.

The method is preferably used, even if not exclusively, in the field of translation

- automatic translation with post-editing that is with post-editing operated by the operator.

- semiautomatic or interactive translation always with check by the operator during the evolution of the translation.

Background art

Evolution

The inventor realised, in 1987, an automatic translation system, today known on the market as "Hypertrans", which is able to operate on Macintosh by Apple Computer Inc. Cupertino California US.

At that time translators in DOS system were known but without analysis of the sentence, that is word by word, therefore without big substantial instructions but only using searching in a file and changing with the

1 existing translation corresponding to the consultation dictionary, as there
2 was the well known limit of 750 K.

3 Small sentence translators also existed at that time, but were based on the
4 memory a limited number of more frequently used sentences.

5 At that time there also existed systems for translation with analysis of the
6 sentence, however only on large computers or mainframe, as for example
7 "Systran" translator system.

8 Other systems were not known on the market and possible patented ideas had
9 not found concrete application.

10 After experimentation and placing of the system on the market, this had
11 continuous improvements particularly in the technological field, to be
12 considered today worldwide, as the most qualitatively advanced technological
13 professional translation system in all the combinations of the main European
14 languages EN,DE,FR,IT,ES.

15 During the years an important improvement was made to the system for
16 interactive translation giving the possibility of memorisation of sentences
17 for their eventual reuse as for example "Translation manager" of the IBM
18 "International Business Machines", as one can also see from the following
19 disclosure of the prior art.

20 Even if this methodology gave a great qualitative advantage of the
21 translation, it had the inconvenience of the low probability level that the
22 sentence memorized could be repeated frequently, so the system is used only
23 for translations which are repetitive, as for example the translation of the
24 instruction manuals of the machines, etc.

25 All the techniques known up to now freed the way to post-digiting or post-
26 editing, which in any way had to be made manually by the operator after the
27 translation in the same program (basic translation software) or in any word
28 process system. The subsequent completion times of a translation of a high

1 professional level involved the sum of the translation time plus the final
2 check and correction time, so, to date the sum of these two times is not
3 competitive with the translation operated directly by skilled-person who
4 knows both languages very well.

5 The known system product by the same inventor and known on the market as
6 "Hypertrans" operating on MAC computers of the Apple Computer of
7 Cupertino California US, is today a highly professional system of maximum
8 quality, particularly directed to the technical field, such as patents.

9 It is able to translate with couples of bi-directional modules in any
10 combination of English, German, French, Italian and Spanish, and also
11 Portuguese.

12 This system of maximum professional level is able to supply to the operator, a
13 very high quality grade, but the time required for the completion of the
14 translation in perfect mode, that is machine time + man time (included the
15 check and final correction), is always high, particularly for the final
16 correction in post-editing.

17 This invention is particularly directed to the reduction of this post-editing
18 time that is the human correction time.

19 Prior art

20 In prior art there exist a plurality of machine translation systems.

21 Well-known are the following:

22 US-5510981 ; Oct. 28, 1993; (International Business Machines
23 Corporation, Armonk, NY);

24 Regarding a language translation apparatus and method using context-based
25 translation models.

26 In particular :

27 An apparatus for translating a series of source words in a first language to a
28 series of target words in a second language. For an input series of source

1 words, at least two target hypotheses, each including a series of target words,
2 are generated.

3 Each target word has a context comprising at least one other word in the
4 target hypothesis.

5 For each target hypothesis, a language model match score including an
6 estimate of the probability of occurrence of the series of words in the target
7 hypothesis.

8 At least one alignment connecting each source word with at least one target
9 word in the target hypothesis is identified. For each source word and each
10 target hypothesis, a word match score including an estimate of the
11 conditional probability of occurrence of the source word, given the target
12 word in the target hypothesis which is connected to the source word and
13 given the context in the target hypothesis of the target word which is
14 connected to the source word. For each target hypothesis, a translation
15 match score including a combination of the word match scores for the target
16 hypothesis and the source words in the input series of source words.

17 A target hypothesis match score including a combination of the language
18 model match score for the target hypothesis and the translation match score
19 for the target hypothesis. The target hypothesis having the best target
20 hypothesis match score is output.

21 US-5384701 - June 7 , 1991

22 in the name of British Telecommunications public limited company, London,
23 England

24 Regarding a Language translation system,

25 and in particular :

26 A language translation system for translating phrases from a first language
27 into a second language comprises a store holding a collection of phrases in
28 the second language.

1 Phrases input in the first language are each characterized on the basis of
2 one or more keywords, and the corresponding phrase in the second language
3 is output. Such a phrasebook approach enables what is effectively rapid and
4 accurate translation, even from speech.

5 Since the phrases in the second language are prepared in advance and held
6 in store, there need be no problems of poor translation or ungrammatical
7 construction.

8 The output may be in text, or, using speech synthesis, in voiced form. With
9 appropriate choice of keywords it is possible to characterize a large number
10 of relatively long and complex phrases with just a few keywords.

11 US-5338976 - June 16, 1992

12 In the name of Ricoh Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

13 Regarding an Interactive language conversion system;

14 and in particular :

15 A language conversion system includes a database of expression patterns in
16 the object language, a relevance evaluation mechanism for evaluating a
17 relevance of each expression patterns in the object language with respect to
18 an input in the original language, a retrieval and identification mechanism
19 for retrieving and identifying from the input in the original language
20 information requested by the expression pattern in the object language
21 required to generate an output in the object language, a selection mechanism
22 for selecting the expression pattern in the object language conforming to
23 the input in the original language depending on the relevance evaluated in
24 the relevance evaluation mechanism, an output mechanism for generating
25 the output in the object language based on the required information
26 retrieved and identified from the input in the original language by the
27 retrieval and identification mechanism, and a control mechanism for
28 controlling operation sequences of the relevance evaluation

1 mechanism, the retrieval and identification mechanism, the selection
2 mechanism and the output mechanism.

3 US-5659765 : Machine translation system

4 in the name of Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

5 FILED on Mar. 14, 1995

6 Claiming:

7 A machine translation system comprising :

8 first input means for inputting a first character string written in a first
9 language;

10 second input means for inputting a second character string written in
11 a second language;

12 display means for simultaneously displaying the first and second
13 character strings input from said first and second input means;

14 linking means which has first designating means for designating a
15 third character string included in the first character

16 string displayed by said display means, and second designating means
17 for designating a fourth character string included in the second character
18 string displayed by said display means, and links the third and fourth
19 character strings with each other;

20 recording means for recording the third and fourth character strings
21 linked by said linking means as a pair; and

22 means for detecting the character string which is most similar to an
23 original character string written in the first language from a plurality of
24 recorded third character strings, and translating the original character
25 string into a character string written in the second language by using a
26 fourth character string linked with the detected character string.

27 US-5426583 - Jan. 27, 1994 -

28 in the name of Uribe-Echebarria Diaz De Mendibil; Gregorio, Erandio, Bilbao,

1 Spain

2 Regarding Automatic interlingual translation system.

3 Claiming

4 A method for use in a computer to automatically translate a first text based on
5 a source language to a second text based on a different target language, said
6 method comprising the steps of:

7 (a) analyzing said first text to achieve an arborescent-type
8 clarification on morphological, syntactical and semantic characteristics of
9 said first text;

10 (b) translating the analyzed text to a first intermediate language,
11 wherein said first intermediate language contains structural characteristics
12 of said source language;

13 (c) integrating the translated text into an interlingual, wherein said
14 interlingual contains morphological, syntactical,
15 and semantic features of a plurality of languages;

16 (d) translating the integrated text to a second intermediate language,
17 wherein said second intermediate language contains structural
18 characteristics of said target language; and

19 (e) converting the translated, integrated text to said second text.

20 US-4604698 - Dec. 22, 1983 -

21 In the name of Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan

22 Regarding an Electronic translator including character input keys for
23 inputting a first language word, a translator for translating the inputted
24 first language word into the second language word, a retranslator for
25 retranslating the second language word back to the first language word, and
26 a display unit for displaying the inputted word, translated word and
27 retranslated word.

28 US-4439836 Oct.- 22, 1980 -

1 In the name of Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan
2 regarding an Electronic translator, claiming :
3 An electronic translator device for obtaining a second word represented in a
4 second language equivalent to an input
5 word in a first language, comprising :
6 input means for entering the input word;
7 first memory means for memorizing a plurality of first words in the
8 first language, each of said first words
9 comprising one or more first letters which remain unchanged
10 regardless of inflection and one or more second letters which change
11 according to inflection;
12 address means operatively connected to said input means and
13 responsive to entry of the input word for addressing
14 said first memory means to develop one of the plurality of first words;
15 detection means operatively connected to said first memory means and
16 responsive to said address means for
17 detecting equivalency between the input word and said first letters of
18 respective first words;
19 second memory means for memorizing a plurality of second words in
20 the second language corresponding to first
21 words stored in said first memory means;
22 first means operatively connected to said detecting means for
23 activating said second memory means whereby said
24 second memory means develops a second word corresponding to the
25 input word when the input word is equivalent to one of said first words; and
26 second means operatively connected to said detecting means for
27 indicating that one of said first words in said first memory means comprises a
28 noninflected form of the input word.

1 US-4633435 - July 22, 1985 -

2 In the name of Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan

3 Regarding an Electronic language translator capable of modifying definite
4 articles,

5 and in particular regarding an electronic translator is featured in which
6 sentences as stored are modified by replacing one or more words in one of
7 the original sentences with one or more new words and by changing
8 automatically one or more additional words in the original sentence,
9 depending on the nature of the one or more new words entered in the
10 sentence. For example, the one or more additional words may be definite
11 articles or prepositions.

12 US-4831529 - Feb. 12, 1987 -

13 In the name of Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba, Kawasaki, Japan

14 Regarding a Machine translation system

15 Claiming :

16 A machine translation system for translating a first language into a second
17 language, which comprises:

18

19 input means for entry of an original written sentence in the first
20 language into the system;

21 dictionary means having at least a first dictionary for storing various
22 words in various parts of speech and their

23 translation in the second language respectively corresponding to the
24 words in the first language, and a second

25 dictionary for storing various words designated as nouns corresponding
26 to words in the first language;

27 translation means for analyzing the original written sentence in the
28 first language, for retrieving said dictionary means and for executing the

1 translation processing of the input original, when any same word designated
2 as nouns stored in the first dictionary is found in the second dictionary, the
3 word stored in the second dictionary takes precedence over that in the first
4 dictionary in the translation means; and

5 output means for producing translated sentences in the second language
6 obtained from said translation means.

7 US-5020021 - Jan. 10, 1986-

8 In the name of Hitachi, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
9 regarding a System for automatic language translation using several
10 dictionary storage areas and a noun table,

11 And in particular regarding a A translation method for a machine
12 translation system provided with apparatus for parsing a source language
13 sentence and for forming a target language translation in which a phrase
14 omitted in the source language sentence is identified, and a word or phrase to
15 be inserted for the omitted phrase is selected from stored words and phrases.
16 For identifying an omitted phrase, a sentence pattern corresponding to a
17 predicate in the source language sentence is formed so as to include not only
18 cases governed by the predicate but also a semantic feature for each case. By
19 comparing the source language sentence with the sentence pattern, a case
20 which is omitted in the source language sentence but cannot be omitted in
21 the target language translation is identified. For determining a word or
22 phrase to be placed at the position of the omitted phrase, the nouns having
23 appeared in the source language text is stored in a noun, together with the
24 semantic feature, gender, person and number of each noun is searched for a
25 noun having the same semantic feature as the omitted phrase. When a target
26 language translation of the source language sentence is formed, a pronoun
27 having the same gender, person and number as the omitted phrase is used as
28 a target language equivalent for the omitted phrase, and thus a target

1 language translation which is grammatically correct, is obtained.

2 US-5093788 - June 25, 1987 -

3 In the name of Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan

4 Regarding a Translation machine system with splitting and combining of
5 sentences.

6 And claiming

7 An electronic translation machine system for translating multiple sentences
8 from a source language to a target language comprising:

9 input means for inputting a plurality of source sentences;

10 first buffer means in communication with said input means for
11 storing said source sentences;

12 position designation means coupled with said first buffer means for
13 designating a division point separating a selected

14 source sentence into parts and for inserting a position designation
15 symbol in said selected source sentence;

16 splitting means in communication with said first buffer means for
17 scanning said selected source sentence for said

18 position designation symbol and, once encountered, for splitting said
19 selected source sentence into parts and for

20 storing said parts in said first buffer means; and translation means for
21 translating the parts of said selected source sentence stored in said buffer
22 means from said source language to said target language.

23 US-5175684 - Dec. 31, 1990 -

24 In the name of Trans-Link International Corp., Honolulu, HI

25 Regarding an Automatic text translation and routing system,

26 Claiming:

27 A machine translation system comprising:

28 a machine translation module which is capable of performing machine

1 translation from input text of a source language to output text of a target
2 language, said machine translation module having a plurality of target
3 language submodules for performing machine translation into a plurality of
4 different target languages;

5 a receiving interface for receiving via a first telecommunications link
6 an electronic input which is divided into pages,

7 said input pages including a cover page having predefined fields
8 containing system information therein and at least one text page in a source
9 language, wherein said cover page includes at least a first predefined field
10 designating an address of an addressee to which translated output text is to be
11 sent, and a second predefined field designating a selected one of the plurality
12 of different target languages into which the at least one text page is to be
13 translated, and

14 wherein said receiving interface includes a recognition module
15 capable of electronically recognizing the address of the addressee designated
16 in said first predefined field of the cover page of the received input pages,
17 and the selected target language designated in said second predefined field of
18 the cover page;

19 a sending interface for sending output text generated by said machine
20 translation module to an addressee via a second telecommunications link; and

21 control means coupled to said receiving interface, said machine
22 translation module, and said sending interface for recognizing the address
23 and target language designated in said predefined fields of said cover page,
24 for controlling said machine translation module to generate output text of
25 the designated target language from the input text of the source language,
26 and for operating said sending interface to automatically send the translated
27 output text via the second telecommunications link to the designated address
28 recognized from said predefined fields of said cover page.

1 US-5303151 - Feb. 26, 1993 -
2 In the name of Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA
3 Regarding a Method and system for translating documents using translation.
4 Claiming:
5 A computer system for translating a source language document written in a
6 source language to a target language
7 document written in a target language, the source language including a
8 multiplicity of source terms and the target language
9 including a multiplicity of target terms, the computer system including a
10 display screen, the source language document, a
11 product glossary having a plurality of source terms from the source
12 language and a plurality of target terms from the target
13 language, each source term being associated with the corresponding target
14 term which translates the source term into the
15 target language, the computer system comprising:
16 means for producing a translation screen portion on the display
17 screen, the translation screen portion including a current insertion point;
18 means for displaying the source language document on the translation
19 screen portion;
20 means for comparing each of the plurality of source terms from the
21 product glossary with the source terms in the source language document;
22 inserting means for inserting a character adjacent to the source term
23 in the source language document, in response to each comparison by the
24 comparing means which produces a match between one of the source terms
25 in the source language document and one of the source terms in the product
26 glossary;
27 means for associating in an index file the inserted character with a
28 target term from the product glossary that translates the matched source

1 term from the source language into the target language;

2 means for inputting an insert target term command which contains a
3 translation request character corresponding to the inserted character;

4 means for retrieving the translation request character from the insert
5 target term command;

6 means for retrieving from the index file the target term associated
7 with the retrieved translation request character; and

8 means for inserting the retrieved target term on the translation
9 screen portion in response to the insert target term command.

10 Drawbacks of the state of the art

11 The drawbacks of the state of the art consist substantially in the fact
12 that the current systems or translation methods do not allow the operator to
13 reach a suitable working performance with high quality level of the
14 translation if not at a very long time detriment for the necessary correction
15 work of the skilled man, in particular we have observed that as the automatic
16 translation, or semiautomatic translation, namely for fragments or
17 sentences, it is never perfect, and has a lot of errors, one loses a lot of time to
18 correct the text in post-editing, to adapt it to an acceptable quality level.

19 Further even if one provides with a translation for fragments or sentences
20 or paragraphs in continuous succession (machine-aided translation or
21 interactive translation), in the same way one loses a lot of time for
22 corrections, and this also for the repetition of cases, precisely repetition of
23 the same type of translation mistake, that instead man, should not repeat
24 because he is an intelligent being, while the computer will endlessly repeat
25 the same mistake, unless the programmer who has supplied the operating
26 instructions to the program does not intervene.

27 The operator unfortunately cannot intervene in the programming system of
28 which is equipped the respective translation engine.

1 But even if the programmer could intervene, the time required for
2 reprogramming or teaching of the new case, the check of the functionality
3 and the advantage that one wants to obtain therefrom become inadmissible.

4 In fact the mistake generated by the computer in the translation is likely to
5 derive as an incorrect or ambiguous exposition, also grammatical in the text
6 to translate, and even if only for that kind of text, as it is well known that
7 when the human being writes he does not think about the rules, but writes
8 on impulse and the cases of not respecting the rules are innumerable and
9 always increasing, without considering the ambiguities and the plurality of
10 meanings for the same word or expression.

11 Consequently wanting to foresee and encode everything is impossible for the
12 large number of possible combinations

13 When a text already edited is checked, the correction time is therefore
14 always high even if there are automatic search replace engines.

15 In fact the current automatic search and replace engines require to
16 input the correction manually and each time, eventually upon selection of
17 the text to correct.

18 The quality of the search and replace often generates other errors due to the
19 necessary adapting of what has been changed in the specific context in said
20 position, being many times obliged to adapt the changing portion in
21 accordance to the preceding text portion and to the following text portion.

22 Today the systems for translation are very fast and require a time lower than
23 reading the text to translate (Eg. ten pages few minutes): The quality of the
24 resulting translation by automatic translation is not acceptable for the
25 skilled man, and it needs a lot of time for correction (Eg. for 10 pages 4-5
26 hours) and this is because the skilled-translator man, always needs time to
27 read, interpret, and then check up if the automatic translation system has
28 made good or bad corrections, and then to provide always to the correction of

1 what translated automatically.

2 Therefore a lot of expert translators prefer to renounce to automatic
3 translation because they use more time to correct than to do a direct
4 translation without the use of the automatic or semiautomatic translation.

5 The problem of the reduction of the translation time at a parity with the best
6 resulting quality from the human translation is always in need, particularly
7 for the current globalisation of the markets and unification of the people
8 who speak different languages.

9 Consider for example the global communications, laws, patents, etc, where
10 the quality of the translation should be at a maximum level.

11 Purpose of the present invention

12 Purpose of the present invention is to avoid the above-mentioned
13 drawbacks and allow the obtainment of a perfect translation or in any way a
14 high quality translation, namely at human level, or better, with the use of
15 the automatic translation system or semiautomatic translation and
16 comparatively in less time.

17 Therefore the main purpose of the present invention is to use the
18 automatic or interactive-semiautomatic computer translation but with strong
19 reduction of the translation time and with the maximum obtainable quality
20 with the intervention of the same skilled-operator.

21 Essence of the invention

22 The problem is solved with a system as claimed in claim 1, namely with
23 a computer translation system having viewing means on monitor of a
24 translation-interface involving a couple of text-columns, wherein each text-
25 column includes parallel scrolling field means, characterized in that said
26 couple of text-columns is divisible horizontally, to realize at least two couples
27 of parallel scrolling fields, forming at least temporarily a "⊕"-structure in
28 which, one pair of scrolling fields is below for translation and correction

1 after translation, forming a couple of main translation and correction fields,
2 and the second pair is over for accumulation of what translated checked and
3 corrected, forming a couple of accumulating fields, said computer translation
4 system having transfer means to progressively transfer the couples of top
5 paragraphs of said main translation and correction fields to said
6 accumulating fields.

7 In this way checking and correction is more easy and fast, because of
8 continuous alignment of top paragraphs of the main translation and
9 correction couple of fields, making easy check between correspondent words
10 and sentences of two parallel top-paragraphs of the entire text, strongly
11 reducing in time. Furthermore transfer of checked top-paragraphs to the
12 bottom accumulating fields, in adding to the accumulating fields, allow more
13 easy checking and correction of remaining text in said main fields, this
14 working being repeated until the entire text has been line-by-line checked,
15 corrected and transferred to said accumulating fields (in technical speaking
16 "line by line",= paragraph by paragraph, because in electronic word
17 process, a "RETURN" delimits a Complete Paragraph ="LINE").

18 Advantageously said translation system is endowed with moving means to
19 move said couple of accumulator fields from immediately above said couple of
20 main translation and correction fields to another place or disappear, said
21 transfer means being anyway able to work to transfer paragraphs from
22 main couple to the accumulator couple.

23 In this way it is possible to check, paragraph by paragraph, the whole
24 translation, transferring the checked text, paragraph by paragraph ("line-
25 by-line" in computer programming) to said accumulating fields, reducing in
26 checking-time over to 50% and obtaining better performance.

27 A progress of translation is advantageously shown using a paragraph-
28 counter means, indicating the number of checked paragraphs and the

1 number of remaining to check and evidencing means of modified text in said
2 couple of main translation and correction fields. In this way further
3 reduction in the checking time is allowed because operator see immediately
4 what remains to check.

5 Advantageously the computer translation system is of the type having
6 viewing means on monitor of a translation-interface involving a "T"
7 structure, where the upper bar of the "T" is a line of control buttons and
8 the vertical shank is a dividing line forming a couple of text-columns,
9 wherein each column includes scrolling field means proportioned in the
10 width to the length of the text contained in rapport to the opposed parallel
11 one, characterized in that said couple of text-columns is divisible
12 horizontally forming a "T"-structure for having four scrolling fields in a
13 form of at least two pairs of parallel scrolling fields, one pair below for
14 translation and correction after translation forming a couple of main
15 translation and correction fields and over this a second pair for
16 accumulation of what translated checked and corrected, forming a couple of
17 accumulating fields.

18 The solution process provides an automatic/semiautomatic translation
19 method, for processing the translation in the desired language, of the type
20 utilizing a translation system which comprises means of automatic or
21 semiautomatic translation and means to allow the correction of the
22 translation operated by the computer and means to implement the
23 dictionaries in the computer, and word process means in post-editing for the
24 check and the final correction with eventual activation of automatic search
25 and replace, characterised by:

- 26 - integrating the said post-editing in a single ensemble with the translation
27 system, and
28 - identifying and memorize each correction that is carried out in post-

1 editing, and in a single operation,

2 - activating the search and replace of the said mistake in the text in
3 correction, and

4 - activating the memorisation of the correction carried out to said translation
5 system with integration of one or more program semantic codes,

6 - in order to obtain at the same moment and directly connected to the
7 respective correction, not only the extension of same correction to the text in
8 post-editing, but also the autolearning of the correction itself to said
9 translation system.

10 In this way one has the advantage of a continuous improvement of the
11 quality of the translation and of a continuous reduction of the errors and
12 consequent reduction of the total time for obtaining the text not only
13 translated but also checked and perfectly finished.

14 Advantageously the method provides on the inside a translation system
15 that includes :

16 - at least one electronic dictionary with correct translation of sentence
17 fragments, sentences and words, associated, for each translation, to a
18 programming semantic code, that activates during the translation of a text or
19 text portion, a respective adapting program of the translation in progress to
20 the preceding text portion and/or to the following text portion in function of
21 the specific features;

22 - means for the treatment of translation phrase by phrase of the text to
23 translate with sequential analysis of the subsequent words and/or sentence
24 fragments within the extent of treatment of the respective sentence,
25 associated to comparing means of the said words or sentence fragments, to
26 individuate materially or virtually also with declination or base or root, their
27 presence into said electronic dictionary, to make possible a sequential
28 translation;

- 1 - processing means of the translation on the base of the said dictionary and
- 2 of the corresponding said program semantic codes:
- 3 - with eventual adapting of the current translation to the preceeding text
- 4 portion and to the text portion that follows the one in processing and,
- 5 - with eventual adapting in accordance of the current translation also of the
- 6 part already translated;
- 7 - output means to memorize and show the operated translation;
- 8 characterized by providing:
- 9 - a plurality of said program semantic codes, each associated to a respective
- 10 translation software with different modality, said modality being known to
- 11 the operator that operates the translation in order to allow the use of one or
- 12 the other code or the combination of more codes to define a certain
- 13 translation software for a specific text portion;
- 14 - memory means of the carried out corrections and, on request of the
- 15 operator;
- 16 - activation means of an autolearning program which was previously
- 17 corrected,
- 18 - determining the new teaching to operate, enclosing:
- 19 - the text portion that contains said correction, and
- 20 - the corresponding original text portion that had to be translated; and
- 21 - inputting one or more program semantic codes at this new teaching
- 22 to be added in said electronic dictionary, in order that said teaching deriving
- 23 from previous correction can be reutilized immediately in the following
- 24 translation.
- 25 In this way the system retrieves automatically not only the correction
- 26 operated by the human operator as traditionally used, but on OK of the
- 27 operator, also utilizes this correction remembering it as a new teaching
- 28 avoiding the subsequent repetition of the translation mistakes made by the

1 computer.

2 In this way the translation system becomes substantially intelligent as is
3 endowed with autolearning and the translation in this way will continuously
4 improve, and more corrections and teachings will be done and better will be
5 the result, reducing progressively the errors made and allowing a sensible
6 reduction of time for the completion of the translation at a level of human
7 quality;

8 Advantageously the system further provides on the inside :

- 9 - activation means, on command, after the correction, of the following steps:
10 - individuate the last change made on the text comparing the original
11 previous text and the modified text;
12 - propose in a dialog box the previous text and the modified text or the text to
13 modify, if signaled;
14 - on acceptance, make an automatic search and replace in the entire text
15 already translated.

16 In this way the correction times reduce furthermore, with important
17 productivity advantages.

18 We carried out translation tests with post-editing after automatic translation
19 with the new process on a Mac G3 Computer at 400 MHz for the same sample
20 patent-disclosure of 10 pages:

- 21 - with the interactive traditional system: the translation time + the hand-
22 operated post-editing time was of two hours;
23 - with the new system the time used resulted in half an hour.
24 - the increase in productivity resulted therefore in the 400%, as it is not only
25 the number of the corrections that reduces, but also and above all the stop
26 and consulting times for each correction.

27 Advantageously the method provides on the inside the option of the
28 fully automatic or semiautomatic translation. In this way it is possible to

1 operate in accordance to the specific requirements, with the difference that
2 with the automatic translation the signalled errors will be eliminated only in
3 the next text to translate, while with the interactive or semiautomatic
4 translation the errors are eliminated during the translation itself as they
5 appear.

6 The method includes the visualization on the screen of a first scrolling
7 field to receive the text to translate and a second scrolling field to show the
8 translation, one adjacent and parallel to the other, which proportion
9 automatically in the respective width in a manner inversely proportional to
10 the length of the two texts. In this way one has the immediate advantage to
11 supply a fast and immediate confront line by line, of the original text in
12 respect of translated text substantially at the same height, being further
13 provided in parallel sliding means of both the fields.

14 With such solution one has the advantage of a faster confront improving
15 considerably the correction times. In fact the difficulty in the translators
16 that must check the original text with the translation to follow step by step
17 the original text and the translated text is known, and sometimes one loses
18 therefore weary and precious minutes only to find where the original word
19 corresponding to the one translated.

20 In order to further speed-up and individuate the missing words not
21 translated the system provides automatically the conversion of their writing
22 in bold or italic or different colour, facilitating and speeding up furthermore
23 the system for the search and the individualization of the parallel
24 correspondence between the two words/expressions in the parallel fields.

25 More advantageously the method provides automatic unloading and
26 charging means for the text to translate and for the translated text
27 respectively, fragmenting it, in at least 5 couples of memory fields, each field
28 providing substantially the contents of 30000 characters (about. 20 pages).

1 In this way one has the advantage to supply the possibility to the operator to
2 treat also large texts (Eg. up to 100 pages at a time), with the same quality and
3 without danger to make errors in the reconstruction of the translated text.

4 More advantageously one provides over the couple of the said translation
5 main fields, at least a couple of accumulator fields, namely with accumulating
6 function similarly placed in parallel and of same width of the said couple of
7 main fields to be used:

- 8 - both for interactive translations with correction during translation,
- 9 - and for correction in post-editing after the automatic translation.

10 In this way the accumulator system loses nothing because of break-off of the
11 course of the translation always allowing to take up at any time without
12 losing anything. Furthermore one always has the advantage of a perfect
13 line-out of the remaining paragraphs still to correct, that progressively pass
14 to the couple of the said accumulator fields.

15 More advantageously under the said translation main fields, a couple
16 of text fields remaing to translate is provided.

17 In this way the program operates interactively transferring progressively a
18 paragraph at a time, from the couple of interesting lower fields, in one or
19 into the other, the text to translate, to said couple of the main fields to make
20 the translation and the following correction, being before the translated and
21 corrected text in said fields, moved to the said couple of said accumulator
22 fields.

23 In this way one has the additional advantage of a complete visualisation both
24 the translated text, and the text in progress of translation, paragraph by
25 paragraph, therefore with best visualisation for checking in parallel.

26 Advantageously in a window in turn the number of the checked and
27 translated paragraphs and the number of the paragraphs remaining to
28 translate are indicated.

1 In this way one has the advantage of always having under control the
2 amount of time needed to complete the work.

3 More advantageously the method provides for each correction carried
4 out in the translated text, besides the integrated search replace and of
5 autolearning options, the autoactivation of the differentiation of the
6 characters of the corrected word / fragment and corresponding portion of
7 the text to translate putting them in distinguishable characters by the rest of
8 the text, as for example bold, italics or other colour.

9 In this way it is immediately signalled to the operator up to where the
10 corrections have been made, facilitating and reducing therefore the time
11 required to complete the work. In fact skilled persons know the time that one
12 wastes if one forgets where he was and this particularly in the treatment of
13 long texts, as for example the patents.

14 Advantageously the method provides the addition for each teaching
15 different possibilities of translation of the same text with separate
16 corresponding program semantic codes.

17 In this way, in function of the programmed option the system can choose the
18 one or the other translation according to the context.

19 More advantageously the method includes the possibility to impute
20 different teaching depending on context, Eg. electric, electronic, chemical,
21 mechanic, aeronautic, , medical, sporting, clothing, legal, spoken or
22 speech, etc., each able to be activated by a code previously assigned to or
23 from the translation itself in relation to the type of translation. In this way
24 for different subjects a translation correspondingly different is supplied
25 (personalization). It is known in fact that for example the patents are
26 classified according to an international coding for different technological
27 sectors (IPC code). Each category of patents has a code, so imputing before
28 the translation said code, if it regards a document that relates to electronics

1 the system will translate in one manner or the other (Eg chips=patatine for
2 the alimentary (food) domain and chips=chips for the electronics etc.)

3 More advantageously the method and respective system provide in the
4 machine-aided translation the translation by the said charger, paragraph by
5 paragraph, namely one paragraph at a time, allowing in turn the correction
6 with autolearning (self-learning).

7 In this way one has the great advantage of considerably better performing
8 the quality of the translation and to speed-up furthermore the correction
9 and translation time as, thanks to the first error corrections at the
10 beginning of the translated text, the system learns automatically, and at
11 once, memorizes this kind of text and utilizes these teachings immediately in
12 the prosecution of the translation in the same text.

13 Without autolearning the quality of the automatic translation always remains
14 the same, so if an automatically translated patent has 60 corrections to be
15 made in the first page and its length is of 10 pages, the total corrections to be
16 made are approximately $60 \text{ errors/page} \times 10 \text{ pages} = 600$ corrections to
17 correct, while with the autolearning already in first page the errors are
18 reduced by half as the translation is carried out paragraph by paragraph,
19 and in the following pages the errors continuously reduce the half of the
20 half as the previous half has already been eliminated and cannot repeat, and
21 so forth so far as to reach a physiological minimum that generally is not
22 lower than 10%, so with the invention one has a total of errors to correct
23 equal to $(30 \text{ first page} + 15 \text{ second page} + 8 \text{ third page} + 6 \times 7 \text{ remaining pages})$
24 $= 95$ corrections.

25 Therefore a saving of $600-95=505$ errors on 600, equal to theoretically over 80
26 % less of corrections, to say one increases the productivity of 500% namely
27 five times.

28 As a matter of fact one must consider a greater time lost for the teaching that

1 one can estimate not lower than 20% of the correction-time, maximum 30%,
2 so one returns to what was experimented, namely to an increasing of
3 productivity, if the time lost for the teaching is of 30%, of $(600/95) \times 0,7 =$
4 442%. As a matter of fact the advantage will be as much and as high as the
5 number of the corrections to be made and so much higher is the number of
6 the pages to translate.

7 It is obvious instead that such advantage reduces considerably for automatic
8 translations in which the number of corrections is much more limited, or if
9 the translation is very short, Eg. some paragraphs.

10 In such case the advantage that we can obtain is only to increase the
11 performance in productive quality of the automatic translation of the system.

12 To reduce at most the times and have optimal quality, there is provided
13 means which make possible, after the automatic translation of the entire text
14 and subsequently, the sequential post-editing with correction and checking
15 from skilled man, by means of correction with autolearning and
16 autoreplacing paragraph by paragraph, cancelling progressively the couple
17 of the checked paragraphs and transferring them in said couple of
18 bunching fields.

19 In this way one has the advantage of having as the previous one, the
20 immediate parallel visualisation of the paragraph to translate and what
21 translated for the contribution of the corrections but with the additional
22 advantage to be able to also see the whole text that follows both for the field
23 to translate and for the translated. With this solution particularly the check
24 and comprehension times from the operator if what has been translated and
25 corrected are reduced, having a more wide view of the entire text, of what is
26 in translation and of what is following during translation.

27 In connection with the above one provides the confront of the
28 following automatically translated paragraph with the corresponding

1 paragraph on the screen, in order that if they do not correspond, for
2 eventual operation of automatic search-replacing, one remake automatically
3 the retranslation with the new teachings, reducing in such case
4 furthermore the number of corrections that one must do.

5 This solution, if it requires more time for the retranslation, of the paragraph
6 concerned, provides a possibility to the operator to evaluate the correct
7 learning and eventually readapt it with a new teaching that, according to the
8 system, can be changed or customized for the specific case.

9 More advantageously in the system a third confrontation field to
10 associate to the first two is provided, in order to introduce the correct text of
11 the translation from another outside operator and this in order to operate
12 interactively by confrontation and when non correspondence is detected,
13 activate the respective proposals of autolearning of the teachings deriving
14 from the outside corrections.

15 In this way one has the advantage to be able to use teachings also coming
16 from the exterior of the system, for example by control carried out not in the
17 same batch, but for example for the post-editing on other machines for
18 example connected via internet.

19 In conclusion with this method, not only the quality of the translation is
20 sped-up and improved, but one provides the possibility to the operator to
21 personalize and implement progressively during the translation itself or
22 even later, not only the missing words or the usual and repetitive sentences
23 as in the known systems of the prior art, but also sentence fragments, which
24 thanks to the respective programming semantic code supplied by the
25 operator himself, but also suggested by the program during the context
26 analysis of the translation, of the prefixes, of the endings, etc., can insert
27 and automodify itself in adequate manner in the following translations and
28 in the same following of the translation in progress.

1 Thanks to the well known repetition of countenances in the documents in
2 translation, the system adapts automatically and rapidly to the new
3 translation sector giving, after the first steps of translated text, a
4 progressively best resulting translation level and absolutely incomparable
5 in quality level with reference to any currently known translation system.

6 The tests carried out have supplied amazing results that even after a
7 small amount of translation the errors made for sentence drop to a minimum,
8 reaching almost immediately the errors average value for sentence between
9 1 and 2, to then reach the errors value for sentence > 1 .

10 Preferred variations

11 Advantageously in the system is comprised:

12 *). a checking window of the autolearning with three lines for checking,
13 correction and input:

14 • one as fragment of phrase of the text to translate;

15 • one as fragment of phrase translated in a correct way, object of the
16 correction in progress or already carried out;

17 • one as programming semantic code.

18 **). the in-line consulting of dictionary with alternative translations.

19 ***). during the correction in post-editing:

20 • determining the position of the cursor in the correction area or
21 otherwise if memorized a portion by evidencing, calculating automatically
22 the number of the paragraphs and corresponding sentences and words
23 number of the translation, from the origin and,

24 • on the base of the correspondence of the punctuation positions,
25 supply in a window on the screen:

26 • the sentence portion previously evidenced in the interested
27 correction area individuated by the presence of the cursor from the last
28 correction or previously evidenced, and

1 • the sentence corresponding portion of the document to translate,
2 - in order to allow to the operator to: delimit evidencing the fragment of
3 phrase corresponding to that interested by the correction.

4 This automizing and speeding up the search and the input of the
5 autolearning

6 ****). Over the said couple of fields a control-bar for control operations
7 forming substantially a "T" base interface in which the upper cap of the "T"
8 is the control-bar by means of the association of push-buttons and fields and
9 the shank of the "T" divides substantially the right-hand field/s by the left-
10 hand field/s of the said couple of main fields regarding the document to
11 translate in progress and its translation, is further provided.

12 In this way all is reunited and integrated in a maximum control and working
13 performance.

14 Description of at least one form of realization of the invention

15 These and other advantages will appear from the following description
16 of concrete solutions wherein:

17 Figures from 1 to 18 represent the visualisation of the window interface of
18 the translation system with two columns, therefore realised according to the
19 method as in the present invention in different processing steps
20 respectively from (A) to (R), with the visualisation of the only two
21 proportionally parallel correction and translation main fields.

22 Figure 19 shows the electronic dictionary to accumulate the autolearnings.

23 Figure 20 (Rif.T), represents a view in which appears on the screen the
24 shape, always respecting the two columns, but with two couples of scrolling
25 proportioned fields, namely with four scrolling fields, respectively the said
26 couple of the translation and correction main fields and above this the
27 couple of accumulator fields of what translated, checked and corrected, in
28 order to avoid waiting time of the previous line by line translation system,

1 allowing the translator, in this waiting time, to read the previous translation
2 during retranslation.

3 Figure 21 (Ref. U), represents a view of the system in which appears on the
4 screen the shape always with two columns but with three couples of
5 scrolling proportioned fields, namely six fields respectively the said couple
6 of the translation and correction main fields and above this the couple of
7 accumulator fields of what was translated, checked and corrected, and under
8 the couple of the said main fields the said couple of fields including in one or
9 into the other the remaining text to translate.

10 Figure 22 (Ref. V), represents what appears on the screen when one asks the
11 representation option of the confrontation with a translated and corrected
12 text outside the system, namely with three columns instead with two, where
13 the third column is that of the outside translated and corrected text, utilized
14 for the confrontation with the couple of main columns as in previous
15 figures.

16 Figure 23 (Ref. Z), represents a four-fields view during a correction in post-
17 editing with automatic passing of the text corrected by the couple of
18 translation and correction main fields (F1, B/U) to the accumulation upper
19 couple (A1 Ref. U Fig. 21).

20 As disclosed in the figures from 1 to 18, and particularly from Fig.2, the
21 system includes substantially at least two columns, comprising at least two
22 scrolling parallel main fields, one adjacent to the other (F1, B/U) one for the
23 text to translate and one for the translated text to correct.

24 In head under the line of the controls there are to the right and to the left of
25 the charging fields (C1, C2, C3, C4, C5) to charge with the import control
26 button the text to translate up to 100 pages (20 pages per field) in order to
27 translate automatically or semiautomatically as from the option (A) of Fig.1.

28 The text in progress of translation passes from chargers (C1, C2, C3, C4, C5), to

1 the couple of the translation main fields. (F1, B/U). Once the translation and
2 correction has been completed, the couple of the texts passes to the couple of
3 accumulator fields (A1), that can shift: from small under the control-bar
4 (adjacent to said chargers), to proportioned over the same couple of
5 translation main fields (A1,F1, Ref. U Fig.21) .

6 One can also charge a text directly in a main field of the main couple of the
7 translation fields (F1, B/U) and obtain the translation into the opposite main
8 field of the said main couple (F1).

9 Analogously any combination of charger fields can happen (C1, C2, C3,C4,C5)
10 toward the main fields (F1, B/U) and then pass to opposite side of the main
11 fields couple in logical sequence and flow finally in the opposite charging
12 fields.

13 As for example if one has to translate from Italian one will activate the
14 direction from right button towards the left button as in the figures from 1 to
15 18, see indication evidenced by the top right arrow button in the control line
16 (From English to Italian is the contrary).

17 Once the work is completed one can use the Export control button ("Exp" =
18 Export).

19 The system is divided by modules, each including a couple of languages,
20 therefore in the representation is shown a single one of the operative
21 modules that concerns in a reversible way the translation from English to
22 Italian or vice versa.

23 Also the dictionary (S Fig19) is double, one for the Italian towards
24 English and one for English towards Italian (the disclosed is for the
25 translation from English towards Italian).

26 Both have a series of fields:

27 - for searching the single words during translation (1),

28 - for the text portion that follows the word under consideration (up with five

1 words for a total of six), (2);
2 - for the base standard translation (3);
3 - for the program
4 semantic code/s (4) and
5 - for alternative translations personalized with operative sectorial codes, (for
6 example electronics, physical, chemistry, etc.) (5).
7 We can give also two codes and two different translations to each teaching as
8 for example able to be read in field (S column 3) Eg. "cart" = "trasportare,
9 carro" with the attributed codes "verbinfcon" and "soms", to say that the first
10 word is an infinitive verb that one must conjugate in conformity with the
11 context of the sentence and in particular with what precedes it, while
12 alternatively one must translate as singular male noun and adapt obviously
13 possible articles, pronouns etc front in the part already translated in
14 conformity, move behind possible adjectives arranging them, etc..
15 These codes are supplied by the operator during the autolearning, and they
16 are determinant and indispensable for having an excellent quality of the
17 result.
18 As for example "ag4" means adjective with 4 declensions, "ag2" adjective with
19 two declensions, "ag1" invariable adjective.
20 Similarly the code-prefix "verb" indicates that we have a verb, the
21 prosecution with "con" means that the verb has to be conjugate, the
22 prosecution with "inf" means that the current verb is an infinitive verb, the
23 intermediate fragment "ing" means that the current verb is a gerund, the
24 intermediate fragment "pass" means that the current verb is a past verb, etc.
25 Eg. if the code that writes the operator, in the autolearning during post-
26 editing, is "verbls/p2432", it means that the system must adopt the adapting
27 program of the verbs in which Ref."1s/p" give an order to the program to
28 adapt the first word to context of the sentence in the sense of the

1 singular/plural conjugation, the following number "24" give the order to the
2 program about the second word informing it that is a past participle and
3 obliges the program to accord it in conformity to four solutions (Eg. a, e, i, o,
4 for Italian language), while the third word "32" gives the order to accord
5 only in two solutions: plural and singular.

6 These codes are a lot and the operator can arrange them in different way, as
7 an object programming language, but in which the sequence modules of the
8 program are already inserted and therefore the operator knows the result
9 that he is going to obtain, not needing to be a programmer.

10 Naturally above there is a control-bar that allows the operator to operate
11 changes at will, on all the fields that are obviously in a parallel scrolling
12 form for exact alignment correspondence.

13 Coming back to the main translation interface (Fig.2), it has been claimed
14 that the fields of each couple (F1, B/U) self-adjust in the width inversely
15 proportional to length of the texts of the couple, in order to always supply
16 the same number of lines (scrolling height pitch) to facilitate confrontation
17 and reduce the correction check times in post-editing.

18 The couple of accumulators (A1, Ref.U Fig.21) have instead the intermediate
19 function to accumulate the sentences in turn that are translated and
20 corrected.

21 The control bar of the main interface, also has a lot of figurative control
22 buttons, as for example parallel field-couples scrolling controls, their
23 alignment, the interface changing in size, the search and replace control
24 "RS", capital to small letter change, the transfer control between fields and a
25 Data File, the copy pastage controls, the word counting, the lock/unlocking,
26 the spelling, the "cut-returns" for the arrangement of texts from "DOS"
27 system having one return per line, that causes illogical analysis of the
28 sentence, and the different controls of what to carry out the translation, as:

1 "START" for starting or to take up a translation from the position in which
2 one was remained before;
3 "LineByLine" to proceed paragraph by paragraph,
4 "TQ" for the interactive translation system in Total Quality, where each
5 fragment between punctuation is submitted before registering it in the
6 opposite field during control and check of translator for the correction and
7 autolearning;
8 "MemLine" (Checking Action Mode) that allows after an automatic
9 translation the transfer into the couple of accumulator fields (A1), line-by-
10 line (namely paragraph by paragraph) the checked and corrected
11 paragraphs from main fields couples (F1) to accumulator field couple (A1);
12 "TranslM" that activates the automatic retranslation of the selected
13 paragraph;
14 The visualisation controls of two or four or six fields "2/4" and "2/6".
15 Unwinding of the method in interactive translation paragraph by paragraph
16 (example from Italian English of this invention with activation of the right
17 upwards arrow and without visualisation of the options 4 and 6 fields, namely
18 in the less reduced shape with visualisation of only two main fields of
19 translation and correction.
20 Fig.1 text to translate is loaded (C1 see Fig.2), if it is longer then 20 pages, it is
21 divided occupying the adjacent fields (C2, C2, etc.), the "START" button is
22 pressed and a window appears (A) that indicates the mode that one wants to
23 operate, namely interactively "TOTAL QUALITY" or paragraph by paragraph
24 "LineByLine" or in automatic way "Automatic", in the last case "LineByLine"
25 button is pressed and the translation starts developing paragraph by
26 paragraph coming from the field of the right chargers (C1) and outputting
27 paragraph by paragraph in the main fields (F1, B/U) in a fully automatic
28 way, these steps develop instantaneously, given the speed of the current

1 processors, therefore the operator has not practically waiting times;
2 Fig.2 each paragraph (paragraph is intended as a line, in "word Process",
3 namely from return to return) is shown for the correction of the operator
4 indicating in bold the missing words ("semantico") and in italics in the
5 opposite side (the same not translated word "semantico"), in this way the
6 operator has the possibility to see immediately the missing word Ref. (B);
7 Fig.3 the operator directly corrects the single word, and the system will
8 autolearn it, or can signal the whole sentence fragment defining univocally
9 in a correct way the translation (C), in such case,
10 Fig.4, the system immediately opens a window and asks if one wants the
11 automatic change (D);
12 Fig.5, completed the search-replacing (RS), the system asks if one wants the
13 autolearning proposing the programming semantic code, that can be
14 modified by the operator the same for the teaching, and with "OK", the system
15 completes the autolearning (E) and
16 Fig.6, unedrines what corrected from both sides (F),
17 Fig.7, continuing to push the button "LineByLine" the translation develops in
18 the same way until the end,
19 Fig.8, finding translation errors we always can correct and teach them to the
20 the system in a similar way (H);
21 Fig.9, if the system is unable to trace in an identical way the exact
22 corresponding text portion to the correction, it asks the operator in window
23 to evidence the corresponding portion (I);
24 Fig.10, and then asks the authorization to the autolearning (J);
25 Fig.11,12,13, the system asks also the authorization to change what was
26 corrected for the whole translation (K,L.M);
27 Fig.13, once the corrections have been terminated one continues in this way
28 until the end of the text.

1 Carrying out the method with automatic pre-translation

2 The method provides first the automatic translation option in the window (A),
3 then

4 Fig. 13, it provides the entire automatic translation of the text in the main
5 fields (F1, B/U) for the correction (M);

6 Figg.14,15,16,17, the operator checks and corrects paragraph by paragraph
7 as in the previous solution, with the sole difference that behind it one has
8 always the possibility to see the whole text to check on both fields.(N,O,P),
9 proceeding till end.

10 Preferred alternative representation of the user interface

11 The representation (interface), as said may be:

12 - with sole two fields (restricted and small screen) or

13 - four-fields (figure 20) where above the main couple (F1, B/U) the
14 accumulating field couple of what translate and checked (A1) is applied, or

15 - with six fields (Figure 21), in which over to the four of the previous
16 solution, a further couple of fields containing on one or on the other the
17 remaining text portion to translate (L1 Ref.U Fig.21).

18 The six field solution being obviously the best for a more complete
19 visualisation of the translation and correction in progress and of the
20 remaining portion to translate.

21 Coding examples of behaviour or semantics of the teachings

22 Basic possible codes are innumerable as already explained, for example
23 in the field of nouns "soms" , "somp", "sofs", "sofp" is provided, that are the
24 masculine and feminine combined with the singular and plural, and
25 additionally able to be combined with Eg, "somsn" word group as a
26 substantive (noun) that does not shift (because it is not associable with
27 adjectives), "sofpnn" as previously but already containing the article,
28 "somsNP" as proper noun, etc. or "ax2", "ax4" for words and sentences in

1 which one requires an adapting of the endings to that which will be
2 subsequently translated (Eg in accordance to a next substantive), or "ag1",
3 "ag2", "ag4" to be accorded and moved to the substantive, or "nexinf" to oblige
4 the following choice in translation to infinitive or "nexverb" to oblige the
5 choice of the next translation to qualify as a verb, or "nexfut" to condition
6 the next to past tense, etc. as an encoded language that in turn transmits the
7 activations of the program similarly to the human intelligence and to the
8 human structure as noticeable for example in a Dna, but electronic, where its
9 manipulation is directly allowed by the operator who manages the
10 translation.

11 In this way it has been shown to reach very high levels of translation
12 because the more the computer works the more it improves becoming ever
13 more intelligent, but on the condition that the operators who uses it, correct
14 it and teach it how it must behave from that moment on, exactly as one does
15 with a child.

16 Advantageously the operative sectorial codes as said are classified according
17 to the international patent classification or in any event for sectors, able to
18 be customized (A - Eg, "Electronics 10-H03" where 10 is the assigned code, H03
19 corresponds to the code of the international patent classification Ipc).

20 Subdivision of the sectors (the following shows a form of subdivision for
21 sectors that the operator selecting, automatically activates before
22 translation):

- 23 1 B62 Vehicles, Veicoli, Véhicules, Fahrzeuge, Vehículos
- 24 2 B61 Railways, Ferroviario, Chemin de fer, Eisenbahn, Ferrocarril
- 25 3 B63 Marine, Hydraulics, Marina, Marine, Eaux, Hydraulik,
26 Wasserwirtschaft
- 27 4 B64 Aerospace, Aérospatiale, Luftfahrt/Raumfahrt, Aeroespacial
- 28 5 A/B/F/G Technology, Tecnologia, Technique, Technik

- 1 6 C21/C30 Metallurgy, Metallurgia, Metallurgie, Metalurgia
- 2 7 E21 Mining, Minerario, Minières, Bergbau, Mineras
- 3 8 E01/E06 Building, Edilizia, Construction, Bauwesen, Construcción
- 4 9 H01/H02 Electricity, Elettricità, Electricité, Elektrik, Electricidad
- 5 10 H03 Electronics, Elettronica, Electronique, Elektronik, Electrónica
- 6 11 H03 Informatics, Computer, Informatica, Informatique, EDV
- 7 12 H04 Telecommunications, Mail, Telecomunicazioni, Telekommunikation,
- 8 Telecomunicaciones
- 9 13 D02/D07 Textile, Clothing/Wearing, Tessile-Abbigliamento, Textilien,
- 10 14 G03 Film /Camera, Fotocinematografia, Cinéphotographie, Kino/Foto
- 11 15 A63 Sport /Amusement Sport/Divertimento, Sport/Jeux, Sport und Spiel,
- 12 Deporte y juegos
- 13 16 C01/C14 Chemistry, Chimica, Chimie, Chemie, Química
- 14 17 A01 Agriculture Vegetal, Agricoltura-Vegetali, Agriculture/Plantes,
- 15 Landwirtschaft-Pflanzen
- 16 18 D21-B30/B44 Editing/Paper, Editoria/Carta, Editions/Papier,
- 17 Verlagswesen/Papierindustrie, Edición/Papel
- 18 19 F41/F42 Military / Guns/Explosives, Militare/Armi/Esplosivi,
- 19 Militaire/Armes/Explosifs, Militär, Militar/Armamientos/Explosivos
- 20 20 G12/21 Nuclear /Physics/Atomics, Nucleare, Nucléaire, Kernkraft/Physic
- 21 21 G10 Music /Arts, Musica/Arti, Musique/Arts, Musik/Kunst, Música/Artes
- 22 22 Legal /Law, Legale/Legge/Diritto, Droit, Recht, Derecho
- 23 23 G06 Accounting/Mathematics, Contabilità/Matematica,
- 24 Comptabilité/Mathématique, Buchhaltung/Mathematik, Contabilidad/Matemáti
- 25 ca
- 26 24 Business /Correspondence/Mailing, Commerciale/Affari/Epistolare,
- 27 Commerce/Correspondance, Handel/Briefe, Comercio/Correo
- 28 25 A61/63 Man, Corpo/Uomo, Homme, Mensch/Allgemein, Hombre/Cuerpo

- 1 26 A61/63 Food, Alimentazione, Alimentation, Essen, Alimentación
2 27 A61 Medicine /Health/Pharmaceutics/Drugs, Medicina/Farmaceutica,
3 Médecine, Medizin
4 28 . Religion , Religione
5 29 . Insurance, Assicurazione, Assurances, Versicherungen, Seguros
6 30 . Banking /Financial , Bancario/Finanziario, Bancaire, Möbel
7 31 A01-A61 Animals , Animali, Animaux, Tiere, Animales
8 32 C07/14 Biology /Genetics, Biologia, Biologie
9 33 . Geography /Tourism, Geografia/Turismo, Geographie/Tourisme
10 34 . Linguistics, Sprachwissenschaft
11 35 . Literature
12 36 . Politics
13 37 . Colloquial, Umgangssprache
14 38 A24 Tobacco, Tabac, Tabakwaren
15 39 . Dialog, Dialogo, Dialogue
16 39 . Personal, Personale, Persönlich"
17 The method is applied to a computer comprising an automatic translation
18 system having on a monitor, a "T"-shape translation interface wherein the
19 upper bar of the "T" is a line of control-buttons and the vertical bar of the "T"
20 is a dividing line forming two columns inversely proportioned in width to
21 the length of the respective contained text (column having longer text is
22 wider than parallel column that contains a shorter text), where the two
23 columns are divisible horizontally in pairs of parallel-scrolling fields,
24 involving at least a couple of main translation fields (F1, B-U) and above it a
25 couple of accumulator fields (accumulating fields) of what has been
26 translated and checked (A1,U).
27 Being able to show an additional couple of scrolling fields below the main
28 translation fields (F1, B/U) and with same proportionment of the above, to

1 include in one or the other the text portion to translate (L1,U).
2 Advantageously after transfer the checked top paragraphs text-couple
3 from the said main couple of fields (F1-Z) to the bottom of said accumulating-
4 fields couple (A1), said automatic retranslation is operated on the first top
5 paragraph of the said main couple of fields (F1-Z) of the remaining text to
6 check, in order that in the respective retranslation, waiting time, the
7 operator is allowed to read the previous translation and prepare oneself for
8 amendments after issue of said retranslation in the first paragraph.
9 In this way the Operator does not lose time in waiting for retranslation,
10 because he uses the waiting time to read the top-paragraph to check.
11 When retranslation has been made (instantly) first translated paragraph is
12 exchanged with the new first paragraph coming from said better performed
13 retranslation (because said autolearning), and finally allowing instantly to
14 amend the retranslated top-paragraphs, in the usual autolearning way,
15 before continuing in transfer from said couple of main fields (F1-Z) to said
16 accumulating couple of fields (A1-Z). Obviously, the operator is not allowed to
17 make amendments ,during retranslation.
18 Before checking paragraph by paragraph, said retranslation is made only if
19 the interested paragraph to check contains text portions already subjected to
20 previous amendements and autolearning, made between the full automatic
21 first translation and the moment to check.
22 In this way retranslation is avoided if the interested top paragraph does not
23 contain text portions involved in previous autolearning subject matter. So
24 retranslation is automatically operated only if necessary.
25 This solution allows further reduction in waiting time.

1 Claims

- 2 1. A computer translation system having viewing means on monitor of a
3 translation-interface involving a couple of text-columns, wherein each text-
4 column includes parallel scrolling field means, characterized in that said
5 couple of text-columns is divisible horizontally, to realize at least two couples
6 of parallel scrolling fields, forming at least temporarily a "⊕"-structure in
7 which, one pair of scrolling fields is below for translation and correction
8 after translation, forming a couple of main translation and correction fields
9 (F1, B-U) and the second pair is over these for accumulation of what
10 translated checked and corrected, forming a couple of accumulating fields
11 (A1,U/Z) and wherein, said translation system has transfer means (Memline)
12 to progressively transfer the couples of top paragraphs of said main
13 translation and correction fields (F1) to said accumulating fields (A1).
- 14 2. A computer translation system according to claim 1, having viewing means
15 on monitor of a translation-interface involving a "T" structure, where the
16 upper bar of the "T" is a line of control buttons and the vertical shank is a
17 dividing line forming a couple of text-columns, wherein each column
18 includes scrolling field means proportioned in the width to the length of the
19 text contained in rapport to the opposed parallel one, characterized in that
20 said couple of text-columns is divided horizontally forming at least a "⊥"
21 -structure for having four scrolling fields in a form of at least two pairs of
22 parallel scrolling fields, one pair below for translation and correction after
23 translation, forming a main couple of translation and correction fields (F1,
24 B-U) and over this a second pair for accumulation of what translated checked
25 and corrected, forming a couple of accumulating fields (A1,U), and wherein
26 evidencing means of modified text in said couple of main translation and
27 correction fields is further provided.
- 28 3. A computer translation system according to previous claims characterized